

Malaysia Acts to Tighten Curbs On Criticism of Government

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The government of Malaysia introduced a bill Friday to give the police wider powers to regulate public protests and said it would push through Parliament a measure trimming judicial authority.

At the same time, the Parliament passed government-sponsored amendments to the Printing Presses and Publications Act to tighten the already strict press laws.

Opponents of the government say the measures are the latest in a series of increasingly repressive moves intended to silence and intimidate critics.

The press law changes allow prison terms of up to three years and fines of up to 20,000 Malaysian dollars (\$8,000) for malicious publication of false news.

The amendments were introduced by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad following the arrests of 106 people under the Internal

Security Act which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

Printing permits for four newspapers have also been suspended.

The amendments give the Malaysian minister for home affairs wide powers including the right to stop distribution of any local or foreign publication. The minister's power to withdraw a newspaper's permit cannot be challenged in court.

The bills to limit judicial powers, introduced Friday, will soon be passed by the Parliament, analysts said, although a few lawmakers have voiced reservations.

Political analysts said they expected amendments to the police and press laws to take effect within the next few weeks. The bill to regulate the judiciary would probably be brought before Parliament in early 1988, they said.

The ruling 13-party coalition representing Malaysia's various races has a more than two-thirds majority.

Mr. Mahathir and other cabinet members have asserted that the proposed amendments are necessary to maintain racial harmony, firm government and economic progress in Malaysia.

Critics said, however, that the measures would reduce the scope for public criticism of official actions and widen opportunities for abuse of power.

"They are all authoritarian measures," a diplomat in Kuala Lumpur said Friday. He declined to be identified.

Lee Lam Thye, the acting opposition leader, said the authorities wanted to intimidate and silence critics.

The government also appeared intent on curbing the right of judges to review and interpret laws and official decisions that members of the public brought to court, Mr. Lee said.

In a crackdown beginning in late October, the police detained 106 people, including the opposition leader Lim Kit Siang. They have been held without trial under the Internal Security Act for allegedly fomenting ethnic unrest.

The government banned public rallies and revoked the publication permits of three newspapers. It said the actions were to pre-empt racial conflict.

Megat Junid Megat Ayub, deputy minister of Home Affairs, said earlier this week that firm measures had restored calm, permitting the release of 26 of those arrested.

In a speech Thursday on the bill to amend the printing presses and publications act of 1954, Mr. Mahathir gave notice that the government would codify the respective powers and responsibilities of the legislature, executive and judiciary.

This was necessary, he said, to prevent the judiciary from interfering in the work of the executive and obstructing decisions made by the government and Parliament.

Political analysts said that the government had been angered and embarrassed by several decisions this year by senior Malaysian judges.

The decisions included two overturning orders curbing press freedom and another clearing the way for an opposition court challenge alleging conflict of interest by Mr. Mahathir's party in the award of a concession to build and operate a highway system worth more than \$1 billion.

Under the law, the government already has the power to prohibit or restrict any local or foreign publication in Malaysia that contains material considered to be prejudicial to public order, morality, security or relationships with any foreign country or government, or which may be in conflict with existing laws.

The amendments passed Friday would broaden this power to include material deemed likely to alarm public opinion or prejudice public or national interest.

There would be no right of appeal to the courts against a government decision affecting a press permit.

Govindasamy Umasankaran, acting general secretary of the journalists' unions, said the amendments would make investigative reporting difficult and force publishers, editors and journalists to be more careful.

Mr. Thatcher, the British official said, also expressed her appreciation to Mr. Chirac for his government's cooperation on anti-terrorist efforts, particularly the seizure of a ship last month that

was bearing an arsenal of weapons to the Irish Republican Army.

During the day, West German and French spokesmen said some progress had been made on agricultural subsidies. But later, a British official insisted that there was "no ground for optimism" in light of the wide gap between the various members of the community.

The British believe that West Germany, which has a powerful farming lobby, is seeking to dilute the effectiveness of subsidy-reducing measures.

The Danish delegation, which holds the community's rotating presidency, was preparing a compromise document on the Delors changes. In the absence of an overhaul of its finances, the community, facing a \$6 billion shortfall, will run out of money next year.

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Henry A. Kissinger adjusting his headset during a symposium on Vietnam held in Paris.

ACCORD: Cambodia Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)
the country's independence and an eventual peace agreement.

They said more talks would be held next month at the village, and again at an undetermined date at Prince Sihanouk's residence in Pyongyang, North Korea.

The call for "all Cambodian parties in conflict" to join in the talks represented an invitation to Prince Sihanouk's partners in the Chinese- and U.S.-supported rebel coalition, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

The appeal for an international conference appeared aimed principally at Vietnam and China. Those countries exercise critical influence in Cambodia, with Vietnam sponsoring the government in place and holding it up militarily and China acting as the rebels' main backer.

■ **Indonesia Welcomes Pact**

Indonesia, Southeast Asia's main link in contacts with Vietnam, welcomed the agreement Friday and Asian diplomats saw it as a first step toward a settlement after nine years of bloodshed. Reuters reported from Jakarta.

Foreign Minister Mohtar Kusu-

maatmadja said the success of the meeting had raised big hopes.

"The meeting has been going on in a good atmosphere," he said, "so we have great expectations that it will be useful for further efforts in settling the Kampuchea problem."

■ Obstacles to Overcome

Asian diplomats said there were many obstacles to be overcome, including whether the prince can win support for any agreement from his coalition partners. The New York Times reported from Paris.

Although both the Soviet Union and Vietnam said they supported the talks, China has been silent. The United Nations recognizes the resistance coalition as the legitimate government of Cambodia. The United States insists on a Vietnamese withdrawal as the price of its support.

Furthermore, it is not clear that the other parties to the coalition, or for that matter the government in Phnom Penh, agree with the expressed belief of Prince Sihanouk that a future Cambodian government must be constructed along the lines of democratic governments in the West, with free elections and multiple political parties.

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ruling orders curbing press freedom and another clearing the way for an opposition court challenge alleging conflict of interest by Mr. Mahathir's party in the award of a concession to build and operate a highway system worth more than \$1 billion.

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Kissinger Duels the Vietnamese Again

Watergate Doomed Accord, He Tells Refugees in Paris

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry A. Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, answered bitter complaints Friday from Vietnamese refugees in the same Paris meeting room where he conducted the Vietnam peace talks 15 years ago.

Mr. Kissinger was asked repeatedly why he had signed a cease-fire agreement in January 1973 that failed to prevent North Vietnamese forces from overrunning South Vietnam three years later.

He said that the Nixon administration believed at the time that the agreement would enable the United States to continue effectively supporting the government of Nguyen Van Thieu, the president of South Vietnam.

But the administration's plans were hamstrung by Congress, he said, and then devastated by the political scandal of Watergate.

Mr. Kissinger made his com-

ments at an international symposium on Vietnam, attended by Vietnamese and Western officials and experts involved in the conflict.

"We never had expectations that the North Vietnamese would respect the accords," Mr. Kissinger said, "but we judged that an agreement would rally a consensus in Congress. We never dreamt that we would be unable to enforce the agreement."

As North Vietnam continued sending troops into South Vietnam in violation of the treaty, he said, the Nixon administration planned in 1973 to resume home to the H. Chi Minh trail before having a show-down with Hanoi.

"We had scheduled a meeting in Paris with the North Vietnamese in May 1973, and we planned a full month of bombing in preparation for it," he said. "That plan was scuttled by Watergate. He said.

The symposium, called the Co-

Charles Says He Is 'Driven' to Help Better Life in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prince Charles said Friday that he is driven by the need that he should do his utmost to improve living conditions in Britain.

"I cannot just sit there and do nothing about it because that's the way I have been brought up," the Prince of Wales, heir to the throne, said in a BBC radio interview. He rarely gives interviews of any kind.

"Slowly but surely I have been trying to find small ways in which I hope I can make a contribution," he said. "I am driven by the feeling I have had for a long time, by travelling around this country and using my eyes, that I mind about the conditions in which people live."

The prince, 39, also said: "It would be much easier to lead a quiet life. I don't need to do this, but I feel strongly about a lot of these things and I cannot do nothing about it."

"If people would rather I did nothing I will go off somewhere else."

Earlier in the week, Prince Charles sparked a furor by attacking town planners and architects for building ugly high-rise structures in London.

He said in the BBC interview that authorities should consult more with the people whose lives are affected by their decisions.

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West Germans Check Gadhafi Rescue Of Hockey Team Skating on Thin Ice

United Press International

BONN — The announcement that Colonel Muammar Gadhafi of Libya has come to the rescue of the insolvent West German professional ice hockey team of the city of Iserlohn has provoked a sharp response from the government. "It is a bad joke," an official spokesman said.

Club officials said that Colonel Gadhafi would put up nearly \$1 million to fund the troubled club under an arrangement in which the team would swap its blue jerseys for Islamic green, bearing advertisements for Gadhafi's "Green Book" of Libyan revolutionary philosophy.

The Interior Ministry spokesman, Michael Andreas Butz, said: "We are in agreement with the German Sports Federation that this sort of politicization of sports must be prevented." There were strong indications that the deal would not go through.

The Iserlohn club is \$5 million in debt. One creditor, the Finance Ministry, had demanded immediate repayment of 1.5 million marks. Colonel Gadhafi was offered the debt by the club's president and a friend, who were in Tripoli last week.

Mr. Butz said that Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann was strictly opposed to any such encroachment on "political neutrality" and demanded that the sports federation take action.

The Iserlohn coach, Otto Schneidiger, said he did not care who sponsored his team. "I am only interested in the sport," he said. "The important thing is that we can keep going."

placed by one who was more open to classroom discussion.

Mr. Kissinger survived, became a full member of the Communist Party in his second year and returned home after graduation to begin his career as a party organizer in the grain-rich rural region of Silesia.

When Khrushchev was deposed in 1964, Mr. Gorbachev, who by then was traveling periodically to Moscow for party congresses and other meetings, would confide to his friends his hopes for thorough reform.

He was to be bitterly disappointed with the rise of Leonid I. Brezhnev. He told Mr. Mlynar, who visited him socially in 1967, that he considered the Brezhnev appointment an interim one. He must have been deeply chagrined to see it endure for 18 years.

Mr. Mlynar had returned to

the U.S. to be a "man of integrity."

"Thousands of people with these characteristics have been destroyed precisely because they had these qualities and yet one manages to survive," Mr. Mlynar mused. "It can happen."

Gorbachev was "never pompous — he was always down to earth with a good sense of humor."

— A former classmate of Gorbachev

WORLD BRIEFS

Haiti Church Refuses a Role in Vote

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — The Roman Catholic Church urged Haitians on Friday to unite to prevent the ruling junta from taking control of national elections and declined to help form a new Electoral Council.

The military-dominated National Government Council, which has been accused of aborting or allowing the violence that wrecked Sunday's elections, is engaged in confrontation over who should referee the voting.

Those who govern the country believe they have reached the point where they can block democracy. Bishop Willie Romeo of Jeremie said on Radio Metropole, "but all the people must now join hands to block their maneuvers." On Friday, the junta gave church and civic organizations another day to name members to a new Electoral Council. The church said it would not comply with the request.

■ **Awami to Leave Dhaka Parliament**

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — The largest opposition party, the Awami League, will walk out of Parliament to protest against the rule of President Hussain Mohamed Ershad, the party announced on Friday.

The decision was announced the day after the rightist Jamiat-i-Islam pulled its 15 members out of Parliament. Ruling Jatiya party sources said Friday that General Ershad might dissolve the Parliament and call fresh elections in an attempt to defuse the crisis.

He released three more opposition leaders on Friday, bringing the total number freed to 11 since he ordered a state of emergency a week ago. Some observers saw this as part of an effort to make peace with the opposition, which is campaigning to force General Ershad to resign.</

AMERICAN TOPICS

For This Boat Owner, The Thrill Is Gone

It has been said that the happiest days of a man's life are the day he buys a boat and the day he sells it. So far, Doug Ashley has had only the first satisfaction. Gregory Jaynes reports in *The New York Times*. He may never get the second.

Mr. Ashley, 32, a New York social studies teacher, bought a 40-foot (12-meter) cabin cruiser two years ago for \$850 and spent 22 months refitting the craft. Her name was Sirocco and, fittingly, she sank in a windstorm last month while moored just off the foot of Manhattan.

"When I saw it — the flybridge was still out of the water — I thought about all those thousands of hours I spent working on it," Mr. Ashley said.

While arranging with a professional diver to raise the boat, Mr. Ashley got a police ticket for illegal berthing. Then, while he was away at work, the Army Corps of Engineers, responding to a Coast Guard report of a "hazard to navigation," came with a crane vessel, pulled the Sirocco out of the water and dumped it ashore, damaging transom and keel. Thieves stripped it of anchors, propellers, port holes, the works.

Mr. Ashley said he feels the boat is beyond salvage.

A corps official said that if Mr. Ashley can prove he owns the boat, he can claim it and the corps will bill him the "substantial costs" of raising it.

Short Takes

An increasing number of Americans are getting their morning caffeine from soft drinks and Coca-Cola Co. is doing all it can to encourage that trend. Coke has about one-third the caffeine con-



AN ADJUSTMENT PROBLEM — Jonathan Wolf, a student of the Carroll School in Lincoln, Massachusetts, struggles with a 20-pound helmet during a class visit to Higgins Armory Museum in Worcester. It displays replicas of Medieval and Renaissance armor.

tent of coffee. Its makers have begun advertising Coke for breakfast or at the midmorning break. The Washington Post reports. The company says the percentage of Coca-Cola's morning consumption has risen from 9 percent today. Predictably, the coffee industry is not pleased.

Steve Gross, a spokesman for the Coffee Development Group, says, "It's something we don't want to see."

In 1930 Clyde W. Tombaugh,

an amateur astronomer, discovered the ninth planet, Pluto, using a homemade telescope on his father's Kansas farm. Today Mr. Tombaugh, 81, still tracks the stars from his home in Las Cruces, New Mexico. In between he has developed optical tracking systems for army missiles, surveyed paths to the moon for the national space agency, started the astronomy department at the University of New Mexico and accumulated shelves of medals and citations. He said he is pleased that a theory broached in February, that Pluto is only an asteroid, was largely disproved when it was found that the planet has both atmosphere and a moon. Asteroids have neither. "That's got cleared up," he said.

A videocassette of Bernhard H. Goetz's confession to shooting four teen-agers has gone on sale at \$39.95. Mr. Goetz said his victims were threatening him in the subway. His confession was taped by New York City detectives, shown in court and distributed to news media. The tape is being sold without authorization by, or benefit to, Mr. Goetz. He has been acquitted of attempted murder and assault, but was sentenced to six months in prison for carrying a concealed weapon. He is free pending an appeal.

An elderly Hobart, Indiana, widow has left \$1,000 tax-free to each of the city's 30 police officers. Florence A. Wiesjahn, who died childless one year ago, had little contact with the police, but was confident they were protecting her. James Bozik, her attorney, said. She stipulated that any inheritance taxes from the bequest be paid out of her estate.

"Just when you think you have a job that nobody appreciates," said Leo Flannery, a detective, "something like this happens."

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

Pakistan Aid Plan Gains in Congress With Nuclear Clause Aimed at India

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has moved toward clearing the way for approval of the administration's six-year, \$4 billion aid package for Pakistan without requiring it to place its nuclear facilities under international safeguards unless India does so also.

Two separate votes, one by the House and one in a Senate committee, are certain to emerge India because the legislation puts the onus on that country to take action that would force the United States to move to end Pakistan's efforts to build a nuclear bomb.

The moves are aimed at assuring Pakistan's continuing support for U.S. military assistance to guerrillas fighting Soviet forces in neighboring Afghanistan.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved on Thursday a bill that would effectively allow the resumption of U.S. aid to Pakistan without requiring it alone to put its nuclear facilities under international safeguards.

Such safeguards include international inspection to assure that the plants are designed for peaceful purposes. That means that India would also have to agree to similar inspections.

In New Delhi, Indian diplomats

and analysts characterized the Senate action as a misstep to justify continuing aid to Pakistan despite Islamabad's apparent contravention of U.S. laws aimed at preventing nuclear proliferation. The Indians say they are treating the Reagan administration's position on the issue as a litmus test of Washington's intentions.

"We are playing it cool for the moment but the administration is going to have to make up its mind," an Indian diplomat said. "There is an improved climate" between the United States and India, he said, "and the administration will have to decide whether to let it continue or let it fall by the wayside."

"If a Senate committee feels it wants or needs aid Pakistan, the diplomat said, "let it do so. It will only confirm to Pakistan that they can't steal" nuclear technology and the United States will just look the other way. That is the U.S. business, but don't drag India into it."

At the same time the Senate acted, the House moved to prevent Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, from introducing an amendment to a spending bill that would have required the president to certify that Pakistan is not enriching uranium above the 5 percent level.

Aid to Pakistan has been cut off since Sept. 30 and cannot resume, in any event, until Jan. 15.

Pakistan and India have nuclear facilities that they have refused to open to outside inspection. Both governments have said publicly they are not engaged in building nuclear weapons.

U.S. Puts Off Low-Level Tests of B-1

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Strategic Air Command has suspended low-level flights for the new B-1 bomber, limiting the training of crew members for their main mission of low-level bombing, according to officers at the headquarters in Omaha.

One congressional source said the legislation represented "an attempt at a balancing act" between Pakistan and India, rival neighbors that many U.S. officials fear are on the verge of a nuclear-arms race.

The Senate action, unless reversed by the House, apparently would end the requirement that the president provide "reliable assurances" that Pakistan is not involved in building a bomb before aid could be granted. It would also set a precedent by treating equally Indian and Pakistani nuclear policies.

Aid to Pakistan has been cut off since Sept. 30 and cannot resume, in any event, until Jan. 15.

Pakistan and India have nuclear facilities that they have refused to open to outside inspection. Both governments have said publicly they are not engaged in building nuclear weapons.

They declined to provide details until the investigation is completed.

Training flights continued for a time after the accident, but restrictions were gradually applied as evidence turned up. Low-level flights were halted after an unspecified flaw was found.

In response to an inquiry, a spokesman for the command said the restriction applied only to peacetime training. The spokesman also said that other training was continuing on schedule.

A B-1, for instance, recently completed the first airplane firing of a cruise missile over Utah, officials said. Although the B-1 is designed primarily to drop bombs, it has also been equipped to carry cruise missiles.

In its main mission, the B-1 would penetrate a defensive network of radar, anti-aircraft missiles and fighter planes by streaking through valleys and around hills at 650 mph, which is nearly the speed of sound, at 200 feet above ground.

Flying a 400,000-pound aircraft at that speed so close to the ground, where trees and water-towers flash by in a blur, is among the most demanding tasks in aviation and requires not only careful initial training but constant refresher training for the crew of four.

While that training has been suspended, the officers said, practice in navigation, offensive and defensive electronic systems and flying in formation was continuing.

The officers said they expected the B-1 to be safe for crews to fly at low levels sometime next winter, after the accident investigation has been completed and corrections made.

The first B-1 was delivered to the Strategic Air Command from Rockwell International in June 1985. Today, the command has taken delivery of 73 aircraft, including the one that crashed, and expects the remaining 27 to be delivered by next June.

So far, one B-1 has been put on operational alert. It is loaded with nuclear bombs and sits on a ramp at Dyess Air Force Base, near Abilene, Texas.

The rest are engaged in training flight crews and maintenance teams and in tests common for a new combat aircraft.

Despite continuing problems, Mr. Reagan said, he drew satisfac-

All Hostages Released by Cuba Rebels In Atlanta

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Cuban prisoners who seized control of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary released their 89 hostages early Friday and began surrendering, but authorities feared trouble from 200 hard-core inmates unhappy with the settlement.

On Thursday, the Cubans had approved an agreement to release the remaining hostages and end their siege after 11 days. The agreement provides for a moratorium on the deportation of the 3,800 Mariel detainees.

The agreement also calls for no prosecution "except for specific acts of actual assault against persons or violence against persons or major misconduct."

One Cuban was killed by gunfire when the takeover began Nov. 23, and "there's a possibility" that more bodies could be found in the rubble of the burned-out penitentiary, said Gary McCune, regional director of the federal Bureau of Prisons.

"We will be wary, we will be careful," said Patrick Korten, a Justice Department spokesman who announced that specially armed teams of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be protecting her. James Bozik, her attorney, said. She stipulated that any inheritance taxes from the bequest be paid out of her estate.

"Just when you think you have a job that nobody appreciates," said Leo Flannery, a detective, "something like this happens."

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

\$9 Billion Rise in U.S. Taxes Endorsed by Senate Committee

By Gary Klott

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee has unanimously approved a \$9 billion package of tax increases that would affect mainly businesses and higher-income Americans, but in relatively limited ways.

In all, the package approved Thursday contains an assortment of 18 changes in corporate and individual tax law, 16 of which are common to a bill approved by the House of Representatives.

Most of those 16 are almost certain to be enacted into law, generally, the changes would become effective Jan. 1.

Differences between the House and Senate bills are to be ironed out in conference, assuming Senate approval of the deficit-reduction package.

Senate committee were the following, with the amount each would raise in 1988 in parentheses:

• Curtail a loophole in the estate tax law, created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The loophole allowed estates to reduce their tax liability by selling stock to an Employee Stock Ownership Plan. (\$1.2 billion.)

• Modify corporate tax rules to force certain companies to speed up payment of estimated taxes and face tighter rules for deducting excess contributions to pension funds and money set aside for vacation pay that has been earned but not yet used by employees.

• Repeal the "installment sale" method of accounting for real estate dealers and large manufacturers.

• The one major item in the Senate package is not part of the House package is a repeal of the "installment method" of accounting for real estate dealers and large manufacturers.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III praised the package as a whole, saying it was generally "in keeping with the letter and spirit" of the November agreement.

As the Senate panel worked to cut the U.S. budget deficit through higher taxes, the House approved by a vote of 248-70 a \$587 billion spending bill for 1988. It includes \$7.6 billion in cuts the White House wants but many unrelated provisions to which it objects.

Official began processing the surrendering inmates with a strip search, after which they were to travel by air to other federal prisons.

Mr. Korten said all of the hostages were in good shape. "I know of no one who suffered injuries that required medical treatment beyond a band-Aid or something," he said.

The rioting started on the morning of Nov. 23, just as the rebellion at Oakdale, Louisiana, was a response to an agreement with Cuba, announced by the government the week before, that was to allow the United States to deport about 2,500 Cubans who were among the many thousands more arriving in this country in 1980 from the port of Mariel.

The government says the Marielites detained in the United States have committed crimes since arriving, are suspected of criminal activity when they lived in Cuba or have been found by the authorities to be suffering from mental illness. As excluded aliens, they are subject to indefinite detention and can't be released only if the Immigration and Naturalization Service approves in administrative hearings.

The Louisiana inmates were guaranteed that they face no retaliation for the uprising, that all who qualify will be freed and that those who must be deported need not return to their native island.

The surrender of the remaining 1,105 followed the signing of the agreement, carried by live television, in a prison meeting room. At the center of that tableau was the Cuban-born auxiliary bishop, Agustín Roman of Miami, whose intercession also helped end the uprising at Oakdale on Sunday.

The agreement, ratified by a majority of the inmates holding the prison, was reached Thursday afternoon, but it was not until Bishop Roman was flown to Atlanta from Miami that the leaders of the Cuban inmates sat down to sign it.

(UPI, AP)

The success of Apollo-7 brought a renewed sense of confidence to the Apollo moon landing mission and the U.S. space program. The next mission, Apollo-8, orbited the moon as a prelude to the Apollo-11 manned landing on the moon in July 1969. (AP, NYT)

Other deaths:

Arthur Hobson Dean, 89, a New York lawyer who served as the chief U.S. negotiator at the Geneva disarmament conference in the early 1960s under President John F. Kennedy, Monday of pneumonia in Glen Cove, New York.

During the 11-day mission, Mr. Eisele, then a major in the U.S. Air Force, sat in the middle couch of the Apollo-7 spacecraft between Captain Walter M. Schirra Jr. of the U.S. Navy and R. Walter Cunningham, a civilian. They circled the Earth every 90 minutes in an egg-shaped orbit ranging in altitude from 140 to 183 miles (225 to 295 kilometers).

Their mission was to check out the safety and reliability of the spacecraft and the Saturn-1B rocket that took them into orbit. Theirs was the first flight after a fire in which three astronauts were killed on the launching pad in 1967.

They were to be the first to land on the moon as a prelude to the Apollo-11 mission in 1969. (AP, NYT)

J. Howard Fyle, 81, a broadcaster who went on to become a two-term Republican governor of Arizona and an aide to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Sunday in Tempe, Arizona, after a stroke.

Eliot Stephenson Jr., 53, public affairs adviser at the U.S. mission

to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, died of cancer, the mission announced Wednesday.

Luís Federico Leloir, 81, who received the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1970 for work on sugar nucleotides and their role in biosynthesis of carbohydrates, Friday of a heart attack, his family said in Buenos Aires.

Pericle Fazzini, 74, the sculptor who created the large bronze of Christ in the great audience hall of the Vatican, Friday in Rome.

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OPINION

The Real Danger Is in the Next Arms Treaty

By Brent Scowcroft, John Deutch
and R. James Woolsey

The result of these developments will be a vulnerable land-based ICBM and bomber force and only a few submarines to carry America's survivable strategic deterrent.

In these circumstances the nation is driven toward one of two choices: decide now to bet that it will be able to deploy survivable, effective, affordable defenses against ballistic and cruise missiles or that it will adopt the policy of launching ICBMs on warning alone. The first approach is fraught with technical uncertainty; the second risks accidental nuclear war in case of a false alarm.

There is some dissatisfaction in the Senate with the forthcoming INF treaty. But for those concerned about deterrence and strategic stability, that treaty is the wrong target. The INF accord has been handled in such a way as to create political problems for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but with the right follow-on approach to NATO modernization and arms control, such problems can be resolved.

The INF treaty does, above all, lead the United States to understand the need to consult closely with its allies long before committing itself to an agreement, as well as the danger of making proposals whose principal merit is the expectation that the Soviets will reject them.

But the downside risk of the continuing strategic talks is far greater than that of the INF treaty. The United States could well be on the verge of committing itself to a strategic treaty that many moderate members of Congress and thoughtful citizens will reluctantly conclude is clearly contrary to the national interest.

Brent Scowcroft was national security adviser from 1973 to 1977. John Deutch was undersecretary of energy, 1977-1979. R. James Woolsey was undersecretary of the navy, 1977-1979. They contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

By KAL in Today (London). CSM Syndicate.

viet would still have ample warheads to allocate to the destruction of America's fixed ICBMs. In such circumstances, eight or so submarines are very few baskets in which to put the entire survivable strategic nuclear deterrent of the United States. This is especially alarming when one looks at a Soviet force of more than 100

attacking American ICBM silos (half an hour) and of their submarine-launched missiles attacking U.S. bombers (a few minutes).

In the not so distant future, however, that coordination problem will disappear for Soviet planners as they become able in a surprise attack to destroy both American bombers on

attack and damage the allies' confidence in the U.S. deterrent.

Two such measures are of special concern. In the context of an agreement providing a 50-percent cut in strategic warheads, to a level of 6,000, the administration has been striving to ban mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It has been at best, only weakly supporting its own small mobile ICBM. And it apparently has decided to test 12, rather than eight, warheads on the new Trident-2 submarine-launched missile.

Taken together, these two policies will have dramatic consequences. As we approach the turn of the century, America's only ICBMs will be located at fixed, easily targetable positions.

And each U.S. ballistic missile submarine will be counted, under any realistic arms control scenario, as carrying nearly 300 warheads. In the strategic agreements now being discussed, around 1,200 of 6,000 warheads will be reserved for bombers and their weapons; negotiations will determine the size of each side's ballistic missile forces, but even if the United States retains only 50 MX and about 200 Minuteman-3 missiles, there could not be more than 3,600 warheads available for U.S. submarines. Given the counting rules that the administration seems to want to ignore, America would not be permitted more than a dozen ballistic missile submarines, of which only eight or so would normally be at sea.

Under such an agreement, the So-

nuclear attack submarine that could threaten this handful of Tridents.

It will be said in response that American ICBMs and bombers could survive a Soviet attack. But given the march of technology and the course the administration has set, the 1990s will bring serious vulnerabilities for the bombers on their bases and for nomobile ICBMs. Today, the Soviets have a hard time coordinating an attack on these two land-based parts of the U.S. strategic forces because of the different flight times of their ICBMs

their bases and ICBMs in their silos by firing accurate MIRVed missiles with very short flight times from subs pulled close to U.S. shores.

Mobility is the one assured way of having a survivable ICBM force in such an environment. But the administration is busily abandoning the mobile ICBM, both by its effort to ban mobile missiles in a strategic arms agreement and by its willingness to let funding for its small mobile ICBM program be undermined by its own officials and its friends in Congress.

But the downside risk of the continuing strategic talks is far greater than that of the INF treaty. The United States could well be on the verge of committing itself to a strategic treaty that many moderate members of Congress and thoughtful citizens will reluctantly conclude is clearly contrary to the national interest.

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Gorbachev: He Pulled No Punches

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — If you still have any doubts or illusions about what Mikhail Gorbachev wants and plans for the Soviet Union, do not blame him. He has laid it out as clearly as anybody has the right to expect.

We read ourselves blistly and talk ourselves raspy about what gloom really means, because what the Soviet Union does and where it is going will affect our lives. But when things get fuzzy again, I will be able to go back to the transcript of Tom Brokaw's interview with Mr. Gorbachev, which NBC supplied to me for \$10.82.

Mr. Gorbachev showed himself a man of self-confidence and wit, with a desire for big-power peace and agreements with the West that will help him repair the almost bankrupt economy the Soviet Union has attained after 70 years of "socialism."

That is hardly news — Mr. Gorbachev's personality and willingness to take a few risks, plus his ability to touch the longing for peace that all sane people share, already has won the world in "I Love Gorb" buttons.

But the West dreams that his plans include an open Soviet society with freedom to come and go and speak and argue and choose, that is not Mr. Gorbachev's problem. In the Brokaw interview, he made it plain that he did not become general secretary of the Communist Party in order to preside over its dissolution or the dissolution of the control network that keeps it in power.

The clarity of that message came in part, I am sure, from Mr. Gorbachev's own sense of mission — to improve, strengthen and preserve the Soviet system under Communist Party domination. And he knew that the interview would be seen and heard not only by Americans, but by his own people. So while he could tell warmly to Americans about becoming allies again, he had to make clear to the Soviet people that no new day of political freedom was dawning.

The clarity may have been as much a comfort as a warning for Soviet citizens leery of change, which often means more people. No revolutionary fervor seems to be sweeping the Soviet masses. As for intellectuals, Mr. Gorbachev has eased up on them enough to make them less dangerous, creating a "Velvet Prison," as the brave Hungarian dissident writer Miklós Haraszti has titled his book.

Repeatedly, Mr. Brokaw's professional questioning gave Mr. Gorbachev the opportunity to say that glib, most meant not just licensed permission but a real change in attitude toward control or truth. Each time Mr. Gorbachev scornfully rejected it.

Afghanistan: The Soviet invasion was a friendly gesture toward a government threatened from outside.

Central America: Washington's complaint about Soviet military aid to Cuba and Nicaragua is a cover for American intervention.

The Berlin Wall: Tear it down? No. The wall is the sovereign right of the East Germans to protect themselves against "harm" from West Berlin.

Human Rights: Let Soviet citizens come and go as they please? No. We are protecting ourselves from a "brain-drain" plotted by the United States, and there will be no free emigration nonsense. Don't climb over into our "monastery" — a fascinating usage.

Democracy: No party but the Communist. Nobody may act outside the party's control — or even suggest going faster or slower. Mikhail Gorbachev wishes.

Mr. Gorbachev's candor was refreshing. But what difference does it all make? If he is willing to sign disarmament treaties we can agree upon, why be pecky about how real freedom he allows at home?

For one thing, because no dictatorship perched on top of police control and commanding a mighty military machine is stable. What is promised or granted today can be betrayed or withdrawn tomorrow. Becoming "allies" — with deals or loans that would enable the Kremlin to ease its military commitments — is questionable politically and morally.

That does not mean rejecting agreements that are in the U.S. interest. But it would be healthy to remember who America is dealing with.

Mr. Gorbachev is the most intelligent and effective Soviet leader since Stalin, and Americans recognize that. But, like Stalin and every other general secretary of the Communist Party, as long as he is in power it is dictated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Just as in case American or Soviet citizens had forgotten he minded us all the other night.

The New York Times

Haiti's Generals Owe Their People an Explanation

By Raymond A. Joseph

NEW YORK — Scenes of murder, arson and mayhem in Port-au-Prince last Sunday should leave no doubt that Haiti's current military leadership is either totally ineffectual or fully implicated in the wanton slaughter of an unarmed citizenry desirous of peaceful change.

But is the military really ineffectual? For months the ruling National Council of Government refused to provide the security needed to carry out the electoral process. The government would have had to make a very different set of calculations about whether to build, for instance, the infamous radar at Krassovskiy. It is true, as used to be said, that America did not build confidence in the merits of the allegation, moreover, to learn that the U.S. government was divided on whether to make the charge and that some high officials consider it "technical." Arms control is too

important to be clouded by casual or premature complaints of Soviet misconduct.

There is a better answer to the question of Soviet compliance with treaty obligations, and that is, as President Reagan asserted Thursday, the unprecedent range and penetration of the verification measures written into the missile treaty due to be signed next week. These measures, product of new Soviet seriousness, include broad mutual opportunities to inspect production, deployment and destruction sites. Had such inspection been permitted earlier, the Soviets would have had to make a very different set of calculations about whether to build, for instance, the infamous radar at Krassovskiy. It is true, as used to be said, that America did not build confidence in the merits of the allegation, moreover, to learn that the U.S. government was divided on whether to make the charge and that some high officials consider it "technical." Arms control is too

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ARTS / LEISURE

Letters of Mary Shelley FoundBy Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Following a hunch — "It was really more of an educated guess based on 15 years of research and thinking and teaching about her" — Betty T. Bennett, professor of literature and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at American University, arrived last New Year's Day in Australia looking for new clues to the life and mind of Mary Shelley.

In the manuscript archives of the Mitchell State Library in Sydney, Bennett discovered what she had

hoped to find and more: The originals of 12 long letters written by Mary Shelley to her cousin, Elizabeth Wollstonecraft Berry, and Elizabeth's husband, Alexander, a wealthy Australian merchant and landowner, over a 10-year period that extended almost until Mary Shelley's death in 1822.

The letters reveal Mary Shelley's knowledge of British politics, monarchy and revolution; her ideas about literature that shed light on the meaning of her own remarkable novel, "Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus" (written in 1818); criticism of Charles Dickens's criti-

cism of Americans after a brief tour, and her feminist views and will to survive as an independent woman after the death of her husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley, in a boating accident in 1822.

The archivist also produced a set of photographs of the couple's only child, Sir Percy Florence Shelley, and his wife, Jane, Lady Shelley, in theatrical costumes.

The letters will appear in the third and final volume of Bennett's "Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley," subtitled, "What Years I Have Spent?" Bennett said the three volumes contain some 500 previously unpublished and textually corrected letters that she assembled from England, the Continent and Australia. The book will be published by Johns Hopkins University Press in February.

What new picture emerges about Mary Shelley from these letters?

"The image that comes through is not that of the grieving woman who became a widow at the age of 25 but of an intellectual in her own right," said Bennett. "There are constant references in the letters to the political situation in England, Australia and in Europe. She studied the newspapers of the day regularly and also was able to read French, Greek and Latin. She knew opera, theater, Mozart's music — her comments run all through the letters."

Bennett said of her own work: "Early in my research, I began to wonder, 'How could someone who wrote a book like "Frankenstein" be considered so helpless?' That was the impression left in the past by others who wrote about her. But I find that book very political. You know, by the way, that Mary Shelley had special trouble publishing while she was supporting herself and her son by journalism and literature."

"Note that the title pages of her novels do not mention her name," she pointed out. "Instead they read, 'By the Author of "Frankenstein".' When Sir Walter Scott wrote a favorable review of the novel, he thought it was written by Percy Bysshe Shelley. Mary wrote a letter thanking him for his kindness about her book."

Speaking of that great Gothic novel, Bennett said: "I think the letters confirm what I have long felt about 'Frankenstein' and her later novels. 'Frankenstein' makes the point that the important thing in life is love, not power. And she already knew that at the age of 19, when she wrote the book."

Bennett was sufficiently taken with "Frankenstein" that she wrote a three-act adaptation of it that will be put on at American University in April.

Her letters reveal that Mary Shelley believed in "evolutionary radicalism" rather than violent revolutions, Bennett said. Like her father, she supported revolutionaries in Spain and Greece. Although she lived under the British crown, her historical novels showed her to be against monarchy.

Bennett said the later years of important literary figures go relatively unexplored by biographers.

"In the case of the letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley," she said, "the later years are as important as the formative years in understanding her character."



Mary Shelley.

Glories of the King's BedchamberBy John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Much was expected of the Louis XIV state bedchamber that has been inaugurated, together with its adjoining entrance gallery, at the Metropolitan Museum. Thanks to Pierpont Morgan, Louis Untermyer and other collectors of an earlier generation, the Met had some majestic Louis XIV pieces. For years, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wrightsman were adding to its Louis XIV holdings with pieces of the highest quality.

The plan was that eventually the period of Louis XIV was to serve as a distinguished preamble to the existing Wrightsman Galleries, with their panoramic survey of the periods of Louis XV and Louis XVI. There were rumors of a great Savonnerie carpet, of crimson velvets woven expressly in Lyon, of a painting by Eustache Le Sueur on the subject of the rape of Tamar and of much else besides. It was something to look forward to, and now that all these objects and many others are in place at the Met, they are something to see.

The project had its perils. What Voltaire called "the Great Century" is not a popular favorite. In the existing Wrightsman Galleries, all is charm, amity, sociability and delicate workmanship. Even the dog kennel makes us want to roll on the ground, paws in the air.

Under Louis XIV (1638-1715), quite other policies prevailed. The honor of France called for grandeur, formality, solemnity. And whereas the very name of Louis XIV calls to mind an easy well-being and a delight in the pleasures of life, the name of Louis XIV does not.

Much as Louis XIV believed in elaborate parties and festivities of all kinds as an instrument of statecraft, his was not a period in which people lolled around. In his looks, his bearing, his ambitions and his awareness of his own importance, King Louis XIV of France was about as un-American as it is possible for a human being to be.

His very nose made the point, so peremptory was it. His way of sitting on a horse, likewise. When the two were combined, as in the equestrian statue that is part of the new display at the Met, the result was majesty with an uppercase M. Everywhere and at all times, Louis XIV was the most conspicuous person around. He never forgot that, and he saw to it that nobody did, either.

He was an exultant peculiar to himself. When he got out of bed, he was on view. When he ate his meals, he was on view. Walking, dancing, hunting, saying his prayers or listening to one of the new operas that he so much enjoyed, he was on view.

In fact, he was always on view, even when he got ready to go to bed and had his private orchestra playing the newest music to amuse him.

He was immensely, unremiringly, unerringingly diplomatic. He never took a day off or allowed himself an unguarded remark, a moment of ill humor or a sign of weakness. He heard everyone out, but never made a decision on the spur of the moment. One of the best-mannered men who ever lived, he took care to raise his hat to every woman, be she duchess or housemaid — who crossed his path. Yet the etiquette of his court was inviolable. Nor was anyone ever allowed to be too confident of his favor.

None of this would have accorded, then or later, with American ways. That all men are created equal would have seemed to him the craziest of notions. Like Augustus Caesar in Corneille's play, "Cinna," Louis XIV could have said, "I am master of myself, as much as of the universe."

As a connoisseur of paintings, he was not in the same class as King Charles I of England. But he knew that great art could be turned to his advantage, and before long the Louvre, which was then a royal residence and not a museum, became what the English painter, teacher and art historian Lawrence Gowing lately called "a National Gallery with a public of one."

As we remember, that the paintings acquired by Louis XIV included masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Holbein, Guercino, Bronzino, Poussin, Georges de La Tour and Rembrandt; we realize that in this matter, as in all others, he knew what he was doing.

Looking at the new rooms in the Met, we have to remember that Louis XIV orchestrated every detail of his life in terms of that untranslatable element in French life that is known as *la gloire*. This was not at all the same as our "glory." It stood for an unmarred and collective well-being of which the king was both the accepted symbol and the animating force.

It follows that the aeronautic aspect of a Louis XIV state bedroom in the Metropolitan Museum is in some respects quite contrary to our



Bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV by Desjardins.

current folkways. We have only to walk into the anteroom to the bedchamber to see how every detail of the daily life of Louis XIV predicated upon *la gloire*. Not much as a doorknob escaped him, and he oversaw the design of beds, chairs and tapestries as closely as he oversaw the repertory of just a private orchestra.

Simply to see the superb chairs in that antechamber is to realize to what an extent, in this quarter of the 17th century, the personality of Louis XIV permeated the decorative arts. And on one of these chairs, we will feel twice our normal selves. Most convincing is the pair of fauteuils, painted with scenes from Ovid's "Metamorphoses," that were made in the factory in New York. These objects rate zero for comedy, but as instruments of *la gloire*, rate very high.

At the Met, these objects are shown singly and in isolation. No attempt is made to simulate a period interior. We review them as a review of the paintings of Zurbarán upstairs, of the Hudson River School in the American wing, to get in close. Eyeball contact is complete. We can count the sticks of the chairs.

When we get to the Louis XIV bedchamber, a new esthetic arrives. From the last years of the reign of Louis XIV, there is the wardrobe, made among other things of tortoise shell, brass, ebony. A masterpiece in its right, it exists almost as an abstraction, a sculpture that doubles as a piece of furniture. We can feel its color, the variations of texture, tall narrow verticals and the tall and precise horizontals. It reflects nothing in our everyday existence.

From the bedchamber itself, are roped off, and stand at a respectful distance. To the left, a limestone chimneypiece, aefrual sign by Jean Le Pautre (1618-95). Though impressive in itself, doesn't really fit in with anything in the room. There is a remarkable clock with pendulum, Louis XIV from 1694 and André Charles Boule (1642-1723).

Behind the balustrade (a modern reconstruction) which separates bed and its hangings from the rest of the room is a set of four point hangings after designs by Charles Le Brun and carried around 1683. Here, we are close to Louis XIV in his private moments, in that the central panels portray Madam Montespan, Louis XIV's mistress, with three of their children.

Closer to the viewer are pieces of furniture that have direct association with Louis XIV and exemplify the vigor, the rightness and the strong deform that he demanded of the crafts who worked for him. In particular, the top of the table attributes Pierre Gole (1620-1684), the precise and difficult craftsmanship a pictorial energy demands to be seen in close-up.

With all this and much else, the new rooms call for a lengthy and informed examination. What they lack — through no fault of those involved — is the presence. It is not simply that we don't believe that Louis XIV walk through the door. It is that anyone walk in, least of all a genuine 17th-century human being dressed in his high fashion that Louis XIV is as his duty to promote.

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O'Keeffe, Hopper in American Sale

Reuters

NEW YORK — Eleven paintings by Georgia O'Keeffe sold for nearly \$9 million, and two by Edward Hopper brought \$3.6 million on Thursday, in one of the largest-ever offerings of American paintings.

The sale at Sotheby's of nearly 400 works included paintings by James McNeill Whistler, Albert Bierstadt, Stuart Davis, Andrew Wyeth, Winslow Homer and Frederick Remington and brought \$37.3 million.

Nine of the O'Keeffes, including the well-known "Black Hollyhock with Blue Larkspur," which went for \$1.95 million and set an auction record for an O'Keeffe, were sold by Anita O'Keeffe Young, the artist's sister, to Gerald Peters, an art dealer from Santa Fe, New Mexico. The paintings ranged in date from 1924 to 1954 and represented some of O'Keeffe's first efforts at her "big flower" series. The sale of O'Keeffe's paintings coincided with a major retrospective of her work which opened at the National Gallery of Art in Washington in November.

"Captain Upton's House," which sold for \$2.31 million, a record for a Hopper, and the same artist's "Hotel Window," sold for \$1.32 million, were painted on a trip up the New England Coast in the 1920s.

None of this would have accorded, then or later, with American

ways. That all men are created equal would have seemed to him the craziest of notions. Like Augustus Caesar in Corneille's play, "Cinna," Louis XIV could have said, "I am master of myself, as much as of the universe."

As a connoisseur of paintings, he was not in the same class as King Charles I of England. But he knew that great art could be turned to his advantage, and before long the Louvre, which was then a royal residence and not a museum, became what the English painter, teacher and art historian Lawrence Gowing lately called "a National Gallery with a public of one."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Chaotic Auctions Show Effects Of Crash — but Inconsistently

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For the first time since Black Monday spelled bad news for the economy on Oct. 19, the art market here has been giving some unmistakable signs of weakness.

Perhaps the most striking indication that things aren't quite right is provided by the chaotic, inconsistent price pattern, with abrupt ups

SOUREN MELIKIAN

and downs that do not obviously relate to the quality of the works, or their lack of it. This became apparent on Monday night when Christie's opened the week's proceedings with the best pictures seen at auction that week in London.

The hors d'oeuvre was a group of 23 paintings and watercolors that were at one time in the collection of the late Joseph Müller from Solothurn in Switzerland. The name is famous and at first it looked as if everything would be going through the roof. Christie's three main rooms on the first floor were packed to bursting point, the crowd spilling over onto the landing and down the main stairs. Dealers, however, looked concerned. As we walked in, Heinz Berggruen of New York muttered to me: "There has just been another Black Monday in New York. The dollar is plummeting..."

As the first lot, a watercolor view of wood in pale almond greens and bluish greys with lots of billowy white by Cézanne, rose to £297,000 (about \$536,000), professionals looked rather more surprised than pleased. This was 150 percent over Christie's high estimate. The next Cézanne watercolor, or pretty but elusive with only a few strokes quickly jotting down the outline of a still life, was in its way just as astonishing as it made £121,000. A third Cézanne, which was a study in oil of a man in the nude, standing against some confused, hasty sketched green trees, could easily have gone unsold as will often happen with other Cézannes of the mid 1870s. Instead it rose to an utterly improbable £275,000.

The attendance was just settling down in stupified rapture at the wonderful prices — that is to say, wonderful from the vendor's angle — when two nasty mishaps gave it a jolt. A Renoir portrait of a young girl seen head and shoulders three-quarters, soppy but highly com-



"Les Blanchisseuses," by Degas: Star painting of the week.

mercial, and which would have done very well a short while ago, was left stranded as the hammer went down at £250,000. A second Renoir showing a fat woman with sausage-like arms, her camisole slipping down to reveal a bare breast, fell at the same price.

The needle then swung back in the opposite direction with a wonderful landscape, "The Olive Tree" by Braque. This was painted in 1907, at the height of the artist's short-lived Fauvist phase. It set a record for that period in his oeuvre at £90,000. Another crash followed immediately as Kirchner's "Still Life with Two Flower Vases," painted in 1912, found no buyer at £21,000. And another success topped that failure with van Dongen's "La Femme Orientale," a Fauvist portrait of a seated, bare-breasted woman in North African costume. That went up to £40,000.

This up and down movement continued right through the end of the Monday night sale. It had some devastating effects here and there. Very few preliminary studies by the much admired Seurat have failed to find buyers in recent years. One of these, done in oil on panel, around

1882, did at £20,000. It is small, 15 by 25 centimeters (about 6 by 10 inches), but has great charm and has been illustrated in the right books. Much the same remark applies to an attractive sketch in oil by Degas. The silhouette of a little girl in a white gown with a big velvet sash tied in a double bow in her back is enchanting. Here too, the small size, 27 by 22 centimeters, contributed to its defeat at £300,000. The "estimate," £30,000 to £40,000, reflecting a speculator's dream rather than an expert's considered opinion, was wildly optimistic. Clearly, it had been established in those heady pre-Black Monday days when anything seemed bound to rise forever.

But good pictures that did not carry quite the same inflated estimates and assured reserves occasionally stumbled as well. Claude Monet's "Inondation" ("Flood"), showing an avenue lined with tall poplars reflected in the water that spreads over the entire plain, deserved far better than the indifference that left it unsold at £260,000. It is a beautifully painted picture in shades of rusty brown and pale lavender blue with patches of gold-

en yellow. The reason it failed to sell is probably because the white of the canvas comes through at wide intervals. The effect is intentional, but hurried or inexperienced viewers might easily mistake it for an indication of wear and damage to the painted surface.

In paradoxical contrast, an indifferent, almost academic view of the Eglise Saint Jacques at Dieppe, done in 1901 by Pissarro, just made it to the huge reserve, selling for a whopping £440,000.

By the time the sale reached the star painting of the week, Degas's supremely well-painted "Les Repasses," also known as "Les Blanchisseuses," even professionals were getting confused. The remarkable picture reflects the distant heritage of 17th-century French realism with its acute sense of tragedy conveyed through drab banality. It combines the heavy influence of Manet over the birth of Impressionism, with the Impressionist perception of light. It is vastly superior to the version of the same subject now at the Musee d'Orsay.

Under any other circumstances, this masterpiece should have gone up to £12 million to £15 million, which would still be less than half van Gogh's more instantly appealing but far less important "Fishes," recently sold for \$53.9 million (about £29.8 million). The Degas ended up at £7.4 million, a price that one would be tempted to characterize as a bargain if such a word still had a meaning in those exalted strata. At the end of the day, Christie's sold at £22,441,099 million, but the failure rate was 22 percent more the less, exceeding 30 percent if one leaves out the Degas, which was a seller.

On Tuesday, the pattern established at Sotheby's evening sale bore a remarkable resemblance to what had happened the day before at Christie's. Sales added up to £16,398,800 but the works bought in that day accounted for 30.6 percent of the grand total. Early in the sale, a record was set for a Gustave Caillebotte, the avid collector of Impressionist pictures when Impressionism was in its prime and hardly anybody else bothered about it. As a painter, Caillebotte had talent but no more — his genius lay in his eye as a collector, as may be verified from his fabulous donation to the Louvre.

Later a record was established for Matisse when a "Still Life with



Braque's "Olive Tree," sold for £990,000.

a Checkered Serviette," done in a Fauvist-influenced manner, whizzed to £1,375,000. But that is hardly the work one would have expected to attain to the full the fragility of the market. In the morning, the total sold reached £3.6 million while the failure rate jumped to 43 percent. In the afternoon session, in which buyers acquired £1,639,890 worth of Impressionist and Modern drawings and watercolors, failures rose still higher, accounting for over 46 percent of the grand total.

On Thursday, the market proved to be more whimsical than ever. "Contemporary and Postwar Art" sold in the morning at Sotheby's realized £3,203,000. This field is widely assumed to be the most vulnerable to the stock market crisis because, analysis have been saying so far, its success is linked to profits made by stockbrokers and others

who then converted some of them into pictures and sculptures. Yet, on Thursday, the failure rate, 24.4 percent, was the lowest that week.

The truth of the matter is that the linkage of the art market to the changing fortunes of the stock market is by no means an automatic one. Art can never be a commodity. Its perception and, therefore, its financial evaluation, is based on an emotional reaction that defies quantification. The growing rarefaction of the works of the past, even the recent past, Impressionist and Cubist, can to some extent counterbalance for a decline in enthusiasm from buyers. Where sheer speculation does not lead to grossly inflated "estimates," the capacity of art to withstand disaffection from some of its recent converts is probably far greater than many believe.

The "weakness" of the market has so far brought back prices to a level that would have seemed wildly high only two years ago. If the current climb down is kept under control, it will merely restore sanity into an area that needed it desperately.

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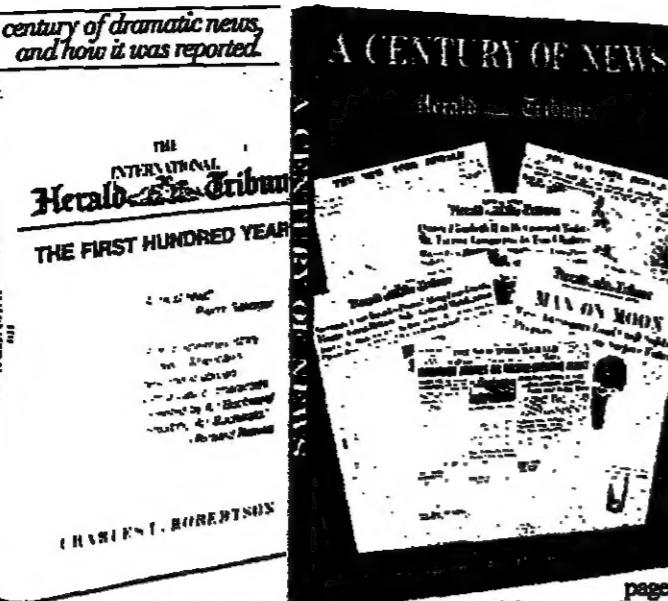
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Gramm Named to Commodity Panel

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Wendy Lee Gramm, one of the Reagan administration's most vigorous deregulators, has been selected to head the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the White House announced.

Confirmation by the Senate is uncertain. The New York Times said Mrs. Gramm, 42, had antagonized many Republicans as well as Democrats in her current post as administrator of information and regulatory affairs in the Office of Management and Budget. Recently she provoked an outcry by proposing to eliminate certain questions about housing and utility costs from the 1990 census.

Some senators may question both Mrs. Gramm's lack of practical experience in commodities and the fact that her husband, Senator Phil Gramm, a Texas Republican, sits on the Banking Committee and receives campaign contributions from various agricultural and financial interests.

Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee, said he had "questions regarding the experience of Mrs. Gramm" in commodities. He promised a fair hearing and a quick vote, but it was not clear, according to an aide, that this could be accomplished before the end of the congressional session this month.

Since Susan M. Phillips left as chairman in July, the commodities commission has been run by Kalo A. Hineman, a Kansas wheat farmer and cattleman.

Maria Martelet Corp., a leading military contractor, has announced an expected management change. Thomas G. Pownall, 63, the chairman who founded off a hostile take-over bid by Bendo Corp. in 1982, turned over the chief executive's post to Norman R. Augustine, a former undersecretary of the army and author of a book of aphorisms about the business world called "Augustine's Laws."

One example is the Law of Propagation of Misery: "If a sufficient

number of management layers are superimposed on top of each other, it can be assured that disaster is not left to chance." Mr. Augustine, 52, has been Martin Marietta's president and chief operating officer since last year. Mr. Pownall, 63, will continue as chairman.

Following Mr. Augustine as president and chief operating officer of the Bethesda, Maryland, company will be Caleb B. Hurst, 56, the executive vice president.

Bofors AB, the Swedish munitions maker, under police investigation over a string of bribery and smuggling charges, has recruited Egon Linderoth as managing director. Mr. Linderoth currently is deputy managing director of Saab-Scania AB, the car manufacturer.

He will replace Bofors' acting chief, Per Ove Morberg, on March 1, the company said, and Mr. Morberg will remain on the Bofors board as deputy to Mr. Linderoth. Mr. Morberg took over as caretaker when Martin Arlind resigned earlier this year after the changes first surfaced. Bofors' parent company, Nobel Industrier AB, has announced that smuggling went on. It said the multimillion-dollar network already discovered may be only the tip of the iceberg.

J.P. Morgan & Co. of New York has named Robert G. Engel to head a new strategic planning and research group. Mr. Engel, 55, has been succeeded as head of corporate finance by Douglas A. Warner, 3d, an executive vice president who had headed North and South American operations in that department. Both men are Americans. David Band, 45, a Scot, chairman of the Morgan Guaranty Ltd. subsidiary in London, will take over securities strategy, client relationships and development of equity activities outside the United States. He will be succeeded as executive vice president for Europe, the Middle East and Africa by Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, 48, who had been responsible for continental European operations.

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry's president

Noboru Goto, has named Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of Kajima Construction Co., as his successor. Mr. Goto, president of the chamber since 1984, said he was stepping down for health reasons.

Burlington Industries Inc., the Greensboro, North Carolina, textile maker, said Lantz L. Smith, 44, is resigning as president. Burlington will private earlier this year in a buyout led by Morgan Stanley Group Inc. after an unsuccessful takeover bid by the New York investor Ascher B. Edelman. It said no successor to Mr. Smith would be named.

Gulf & Western Inc. said Arthur Barron would step down as president of its entertainment operations on Feb. 1. Mr. Barron will concentrate on special projects until his planned retirement in 1989. G&W said. His day-to-day duties in motion pictures, television and theaters will be assumed by Frank Mancuso, chairman and chief executive of Paramount, a G&W unit.

"Arthur advised us three years ago of his plans to take early retirement when he reached age 55 in 1989," Martin S. Davis, G&W's chairman and chief executive, said.

Amfac Inc., based in San Francisco although many of its holdings are in Hawaii, has reappointed its chairman, Henry A. Walker Jr., to the additional post of chief executive officer, a job he held from 1967 to 1982. He replaces Ronald R. Sloan, who had been fired as president and chief executive. Mr. Walker, 61, told The New York Times that Mr. Sloan, 53, had been moving too slow a pace in restructuring Amfac. With interests in wholesale distribution, real estate, retail stores, agriculture, food processing, hotels and resorts, Amfac has been investigating the sale or spin-off of various units for nearly two years.

"The process was going on too gradually," Mr. Walker said. "Then Oct. 19 came along and we had been horrified that we hadn't done it sooner because values declined so dramatically."

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry's president

Merrill Executive Likely Candidate For World Bank

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Donald Roth, a senior investment banker at Merrill Lynch & Co., is likely to be named treasurer of the World Bank, monetary sources said Friday.

A bank spokesman confirmed that Mr. Roth, currently chairman of Merrill Lynch Private Capital, a subsidiary of the brokerage house, is under consideration. He said the bank hoped to make an announcement next week.

The treasurer's post has been vacant since Eugene Roher resigned to take a senior post at Merrill Lynch earlier this year.

Mr. Roth, 44, has wide experience in international capital markets. In previous posts at Merrill Lynch, he headed European operations and the international banking group.

Mr. Roth was educated at Princeton, the University of Chicago and the London School of Economics. He joined Merrill Lynch in 1970.

He left Merrill in 1977 and headed Chase Manhattan's Asian operations before rejoining the investment bank in 1981.

Federated Department Stores Inc. has named John B. Ute chairman and chief executive of one of its major department store chains, the Houston-based Foley's. Foley's has 38 stores in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico that generated sales of \$1.1 billion last year. Mr. Ute, 48, currently Foley's vice chairman, is succeeding Lasker M. Meyer, 61, who is retiring after 28 years with Federated. Based in Cincinnati, Ohio, Federated operates about 650 department stores and other retail businesses with \$10.5 billion in annual revenues.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 4, 1987

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Belgium B.Fr.	11.000	40	6.000	34	3.300	27
Denmark D.Kr.	2.500	31	1.400	23	770	15
Finland F.M.	1.730	41	950	35	520	29
France F.F.	1.500	41	820	36	450	29
Germany* D.M.	5.80	41	320	35	175	29
Gr. Britain £	130	40	72	34	40	27
Greece Dr.	22.000	45	12.000	40	6.600	34
Ireland F.Irl.	150	45	82	40	45	34
Italy Lire	380.000	42	210.000	36	115.000	30
Luxembourg L.Pr.	11.900	37	6.300	31	3.400	25
Netherlands FL	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1.800	38	990	32	540	26
— " (hd.d.) N.Kr.	2.300	21	1.270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22.000	52	12.000	47	6.600	42
Spain (post) Ptas.	29.000	41	16.000	35	8.800	28
— Madrid (hd.d.) Ptas.	42.000	15	21.000	15	10.500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1.800	38	990	32	540	26
— " (hd.d.) S.Kr.	2.300	21	1.270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States						
Asia \$	580	320	175			

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Page 8

As a reminder: Dollars: B.F. Belgian Francs; C.F. Canadian Francs; D.M. Deutsche Mark; F.F. French Francs; L.L. Luxembourg Franc;

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Dec. 4

Season Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

12/20 2.50 Dec 1.08 1.12 1.07 1.07 +.01

12/24 2.50 Mar 1.75 1.77 1.76 1.76 +.01

12/28 2.50 May 1.75 1.78 1.77 1.77 +.01

12/29 2.50 Jul 1.75 1.78 1.77 1.77 +.01

12/30 2.50 Sep 1.75 1.78 1.77 1.77 +.01

12/31 2.50 Dec 1.75 1.78 1.77 1.77 +.01

Est. Sales 2,500 Prev. Sales 2,977

Prev. Day Open Int. 30,497 Chg. +87

COTTON (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

12/12 1.75 Dec 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 +.01

12/13 1.75 Mar 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 +.01

12/14 1.75 May 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 +.01

12/15 1.75 Jul 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 +.01

12/16 1.75 Sep 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 +.01

12/17 1.75 Dec 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 +.01

Est. Sales 1,750 Prev. Sales 2,073

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,259 Chg. +2,073

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs. per 100 bu

12/20 1.50 Dec 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/21 1.50 Jan 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/22 1.50 Feb 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/23 1.50 Mar 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/24 1.50 Apr 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/25 1.50 May 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/26 1.50 Jun 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/27 1.50 Jul 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/28 1.50 Sep 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

12/29 1.50 Dec 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.01

Est. Sales 2,250 Prev. Sales 2,270

Prev. Day Open Int. 7,000 Chg. +20

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE (CBT) 40,000 lbs. cents per lb.

12/10 52.50 Dec 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/11 52.50 Jan 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/12 52.50 Feb 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/13 52.50 Mar 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/14 52.50 Apr 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/15 52.50 May 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/16 52.50 Jun 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/17 52.50 Jul 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/18 52.50 Sep 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

12/19 52.50 Dec 52.50 52.50 52.50 52.50 +.01

Est. Sales 2,250 Prev. Sales 2,274

Prev. Day Open Int. 7,000 Chg. +20

Food

COFFEE (NYMEX) 100 lbs. per metric ton

12/20 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/21 1.20 Jan 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/22 1.20 Feb 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/23 1.20 Mar 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/24 1.20 Apr 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/25 1.20 May 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/26 1.20 Jun 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/27 1.20 Jul 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/28 1.20 Sep 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/29 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,218

Prev. Day Open Int. 11,200 Chg. +100

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSC) 112,000 lbs. cents per lb.

12/20 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/21 1.20 Jan 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/22 1.20 Feb 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/23 1.20 Mar 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/24 1.20 Apr 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/25 1.20 May 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/26 1.20 Jun 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/27 1.20 Jul 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/28 1.20 Sep 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/29 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,218

Prev. Day Open Int. 11,200 Chg. +100

Yugoslav Planner Sees Growth At 0.6%, Below Target, in 1987

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's economy will grow by less than 1 percent this year against a government target of 3.5 percent and a growth rate of 3.6 percent in 1986, according to the federal planning chief, Zarko Pasic.

"This year only a 0.6 percent solid product growth will be achieved," the state news agency Tass quoted Mr. Pasic as saying Thursday at an economic conference.

He blamed a combination of economic stagnation, falling productivity and inflation, currently at an annual rate of about 160 percent, for the slower growth.

Prime Minister Branko Mikulic last month imposed austerity measures, including price increases and wage controls. He also deviated the dinar by 24.6 percent.

Paris Commodities

Dec. 4

Season Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

French francs per metric ton

12/20 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/21 1.20 Jan 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/22 1.20 Feb 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/23 1.20 Mar 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/24 1.20 Apr 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/25 1.20 May 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/26 1.20 Jun 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/27 1.20 Jul 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/28 1.20 Sep 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/29 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,218

Prev. Day Open Int. 11,200 Chg. +100

London Commodities

Dec. 4

Season Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

French francs per metric ton

12/20 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/21 1.20 Jan 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/22 1.20 Feb 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/23 1.20 Mar 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/24 1.20 Apr 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/25 1.20 May 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/26 1.20 Jun 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/27 1.20 Jul 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/28 1.20 Sep 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/29 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,218

Prev. Day Open Int. 11,200 Chg. +100

Spot Commodities

Dec. 4

Season Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

French francs per metric ton

12/20 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/21 1.20 Jan 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/22 1.20 Feb 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/23 1.20 Mar 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/24 1.20 Apr 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/25 1.20 May 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/26 1.20 Jun 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/27 1.20 Jul 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/28 1.20 Sep 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

12/29 1.20 Dec 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 +.01

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,218

Prev. Day Open Int. 11,200 Chg. +100

Dividends

Dec. 4

Per Amt Per Rec.

INCREASED

Esso County Gas

C 20 1.1 1

ached
pulled
unches
Rouen

Central Bank Buying Boosts Dollar

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher against most major currencies on Friday, boosted by unexpectedly good U.S. employment figures and central bank intervention in Europe, dealers said.

The dollar reversed an early decline after intervention by the Bank of England and the Bundesbank. West Germany's central bank reinforced the positive impact of Thursday's round of European interest rate cuts, dealers said.

The Bank of England repeatedly intervened to cap the pound's rise around the 3 Deutsche mark level, and the Bundesbank purchased dollars at just under 1.66 DM, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6705 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6625 on Thursday, but closed at 1.6235 yen, down from 1.6275.

The dollar closed at 1.3645 Swiss francs, up from 1.3585 on Thursday, and at 5.6575 French francs, up from 5.6415.

Against the yen, the dollar was unchanged, closing at 1.3285.

The dollar also rose against the British pound, which closed at \$1.7975, against \$1.8060 on Thursday.

The pound finished at 75.8 on its trade-weighted index, down from 75.9 at Thursday's close. The pound had spent most of the day at 76 on the index.

Against the mark, the pound

closed at 2.9963 in London, down from 2.9988 on Thursday.

Dealers said they were skeptical about rumors in the market that Britain was about to join the European Monetary System or that there would be an EMS realignment based on the mark. They said the rumors were a reflection of the highly nervous state of the market.

A senior official of the bank said, "The Bank of England always refuses to comment on silly rumors."

Reviewing the week, which started with the dollar's touching historic lows against some currencies, dealers cited a package to boost demand in West Germany and cuts in European interest rates as among the factors that had helped support the U.S. currency.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6336, up from 1.6465 on Thursday, and in Paris at 5.6250 French francs, up from 5.6070.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.3575 Swiss francs, up from 1.3585 on Thursday.

RATES: International Cooperation Question Still Open

(Continued from Page 1)
percent go to other members of the European Community.

But West German officials are still moving cautiously on their spending and tax policies. The only remarkable thing in the government's economic package unveiled Wednesday was its encouragement to German business to be more generous in its wage settlements to prevent a recession. This appeared to alter its normal neutrality in wage bargaining.

Nor have the West Germans ceased to criticize the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, for what they call his policy of "benign neglect" of the dollar, which they consider to be actually a way of deliberately depressing the currency.

The Germans are also worried by voices within the Reagan administration asserting that it is neither possible nor necessary to stabilize the dollar through international cooperation and that it is more important to reduce interest rates to prevent a recession.

Confronted with a threatened breakdown in international cooperation and the danger to their own economy, West Germany is drawing back from self-centered policies.

But whether the steps taken thus far will be enough to spur further

international policy coordination is doubtful.

The Bundesbank's discount-rate cut was important for curbing the mark and arresting the fall of the dollar by increasing the attractiveness of dollar assets. But will it spur economic growth in West Germany? It does not appear likely.

"We're seeing an increase in deposits as a result of nervousness about the stock market," said James Barth, the bank board's chief economist.

Depending on how long it takes for the markets to settle, the flow in funds to S&Ls should reverse by the end of the year, he said.

"There's essentially been a silent run on thrills and the stock market crash is not going to turn that around," Mr. Getman said.

Deposits slipped in 10 of the 12 months before October, falling \$1.6

billion in September and \$341 million in August.

Some of the October gain can be attributed to expected seasonal factors, Mr. Barth said.

However, about three-quarters of the jump came from deposits placed by brokers on behalf of investors, a strong indication that the stock market volatility was the chief cause, he said.

Paul Getman, an economist with The Wefra Group, a forecasting firm based in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, said the increase in deposits will be "very limited and very temporary."

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"There's essentially been a silent run on thrills and the stock market crash is not going to turn that around," Mr. Getman said.

The October deposit increase was the largest since \$7.5 billion in May 1984.

Not without the United States itself as a participant.

Dealers said the U.S. unemployment figures dispelled fears of an immediate economic setback after the October stock price collapse, dealers said.

The civilian unemployment rate fell in November to 5.9 percent from 6 percent in October, the Labor Department said. The number of nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 274,000 in November after rising a revised 536,000 in October.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar rose as the Bank of England persistently intervened.

"There was a lot of intervention at around 3 marks to keep the lid on sterling," one dealer with a major U.S. bank said.

The Bundesbank purchased dollars at just under 1.66 DM, dealers said.

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SPORTS

Those Heisman Backs Are Back

Jackson, Walker, Rozier Playing Like Award-Winners

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Heisman Trophy, awarded to the player annually deemed best in U.S. college football, used to be a non-stop first-class ticket to the National Football League for running backs. But the last three running backs to win the trophy did not even pick the NFL for their first pro paycheck, although all three are now among the league's leading runners.

Bo Jackson, the winner in 1985, spurned the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, who made him the league's top pick to play baseball with the Kansas City Royals. Mike Rozier, chosen in 1983, joined the Pittsburgh Steelers of the U.S. Football League. And Herschel Walker, winner in 1982, wound up playing with the New Jersey Generals of the USFL.

Look at them now.

Jackson's spectacular 221-yard, three-touchdown performance Monday night for the Los Angeles Raiders showed that he has arrived.

The Dallas Cowboys' Walker is the NFL's leader in yards gained from scrimmage — rushing and receiving — with 1,062. He ranks fifth in the National Conference in rushing yards with 567 — averaging 4.3 a carry — and is the league's leading running back in catching passes, with 39 averaging 12.7 yards.

The Houston Oilers' Rozier is second in the American Conference in rushing even though he has played in only seven games. His total of 694 yards trails only Eric Dickerson's.

Jackson's numbers are truly special. His performance against the Seattle Seahawks came on only 18 carries and included a 91-yard run. Over all, he is averaging 8.1 yards a carry and, after only a month in the NFL, is the 15th-leading runner with 475 yards on only 59 carries.

He joined the Raiders after two baseball seasons, having last stayed football for Auburn University, in the fall of 1985.

Walker, who was only the seventh junior to capture the Heisman when he won it at Georgia, left school to join the Generals. He became a Cowboy last season and now has virtually replaced Tony Dorsett, the 1976 Heisman winner.

Rozier had the most difficult path to the NFL. He injured his knee in the Orange Bowl, where he ended

NFL PREVIEW

his college career with Nebraska. Then spent an undistinguished 1984 season with the Maulers. In 1985, he started for the Jacksonville Bulls, playing in 18 games. After the USFL season ended, he joined the Oilers and played in 14 more games, but did not emerge as a significant runner until this season.

In this week's games he, as well as Walker and Jackson, likely will continue making a big difference in who wins and who loses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE Buffalo Bills (6-5) at Los Angeles Raiders (4-7): The Bills are run against until linebacker Cornelius Bennett joined them. Jackson is a great runner. Now he meets his old college nemesis, Bennett, who faced him three times while playing for Alabama, which won two of the games. Nevada odds-makers have rated the Raiders 3-point favorites.

New York Jets (6-5) at Miami Dolphins (5-6): Miami quarterback Dan Marino will be working against the Jets' inexperienced cornerbacks Monday night. Everyone is in contention for the AFC Eastern Division title, even losing teams. Dolphins by 4.

Indianapolis Colts (6-5) at Cleveland Browns (7-4): Gary Hogeboom is out for at least this game, so Jack Trudeau is the Colts' quarterback. The Browns sacked him seven times last year and their defense is smarting after the rout by the San Francisco 49ers. The Colts are hoping for breaks and a ball-control offense led by Eric Dickerson. Browns by 7.

Kansas City Chiefs (2-9) at Cincinnati Bengals (3-8): Boomer Esiason, the Bengal's quarterback, has tried to do it all despite injuries to Cris Collinsworth — who has caught passes in 96 of his 98 games — and running back James Brooks. Now both may be back. The Chiefs' bright spot has been Christian Okoye, the rookie who's gained 527 yards on 123 carries. Bengals by 4.

New England Patriots (5-6) at Denver Broncos (7-3): The Broncos' regulars have the conference's regular season, 5-2-1, plus a three-game winning streak. Tom Ramsey, the Patriot's quarterback for the injured Steve Grogan, could have trouble since regular center Guy Morriss is out, too. Broncos by 7½.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Allem Raises Million-Dollar Golf Lead

SUN CITY, South Africa (AP) — Fulton Allem of South Africa shot three-under-par 69 Friday for a three-stroke lead after two rounds of the winter-take-all Million-Dollar Challenge.

Tied for second in the eight-man field were Ian Woosnam of Wales and Reinhard Langer of West Germany. Langer won a \$50,000 bonus for the day's best round, 68, while Woosnam, who trailed Allem by one shot after the first round, shot 71. British Open champion Nick Faldo of England, at 71-139, was fourth, four shots back.

WHL, Soviet Games Still Unsettled

NEW YORK (NYT) — John Ziegler, president of the National Hockey League, has said that no specific agreements had been reached to permit Soviet teams to play in the league.

Ziegler had met with Soviet hockey officials in Moscow this week and, according to reports, a tentative agreement had been reached to allow four Soviet teams to play in the NHL at the start of the 1988-89 season, with the games counting in the standings.

But Thursday Ziegler said that "many details, including the important financial details, remain to be covered." He will speak to the NHL board of governors at its annual meeting beginning Friday in West Palm Beach, Florida, and negotiations with the Soviet Union will resume in Calgary, Alberta, during the Winter Olympics.

For the Record

— Ohio State linebacker Chris Spielman won the Lombardi Award on Thursday night as the top U.S. collegiate football lineman of 1987. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
(At Vail, Colo.)
1. Maria Wallner, Switzerland, 1 minute, 21.4 seconds.
2. Michaela Fligl, Switzerland, 1:21.19.
3. Zoi Hoss, Switzerland, 1:21.32.
4. Kristina Oerli, Switzerland, 1:21.33.
5. Marlene Kleit, West Germany, 1:21.76.
6. Michaela Gers, West Germany, and
Heidi Zeller, Switzerland, 1:22.24.
7. Karin Koenig, Austria, 1:22.24.
8. Michaela Baumgartner, Switzerland, 1:22.28.
9. Michaela Baumgartner, West Germany, 1:22.38.
10. Kellie Caape, Canada, 1:23.41.
11. Svenja Strobl, Austria, 1:23.45.
12. WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Michaela Svet, Yugoslavia, 40 points
2. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 25
3. Svenja Strobl, Austria, 24
4. Austria, West Germany, 24
5. Michaela Baumgartner, Switzerland, 22
6. Heidi Zeller, Austria, 22
7. (tie) Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, and
Gerrit, 21
8. (tie) Christa Kneifel-Gerlach, West
Germany, and Fligl, 20.

Basketball

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	Central Division	Central Division	Midwest Division
W L T Pts	W L T Pts	W L T Pts	W L T Pts
1. Boston 33 10 2 105 75	2. Philadelphia 20 11 1 107 75	3. New York 18 11 1 104 75	4. Washington 18 11 1 104 75
4. Atlanta 11 11 1 104 75	5. Detroit 11 11 1 104 75	6. Milwaukee 11 11 1 104 75	7. Cleveland 11 11 1 104 75
7. Miami 11 11 1 104 75	8. Chicago 11 11 1 104 75	9. Indiana 11 11 1 104 75	10. Sacramento 11 11 1 104 75
11. Atlanta 11 11 1 104 75	12. Detroit 11 11 1 104 75	13. Milwaukee 11 11 1 104 75	14. Sacramento 11 11 1 104 75
15. Philadelphia 11 11 1 104 75	16. Atlanta 11 11 1 104 75	17. Indiana 11 11 1 104 75	18. Sacramento 11 11 1 104 75
19. Boston 11 11 1 104 75	20. Chicago 11 11 1 104 75	21. Milwaukee 11 11 1 104 75	22. Sacramento 11 11 1 104 75
23. Atlanta 11 11 1 104 75	24. Detroit 11 11 1 104 75	25. Milwaukee 11 11 1 104 75	26. Sacramento 11 11 1 104 75
27. Philadelphia 11 11 1 104 75	28. Atlanta 11 11 1 104 75	29. Milwaukee 11 11 1 104 75	30. Sacramento 11 11 1 104 75

U.S. College Results

HOCKEY

WHA Standings

WHA CONFERENCE		PATRIOT DIVISION		WHA CONFERENCE		PATRIOT DIVISION					
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
18	10	2	34	103	75	18	10	2	34	103	75
14	8	2	24	78	72	14	8	2	24	78	72
11	9	3	23	58	98	11	9	3	23	58	98
9	12	3	21	77	77	9	12	3	21	77	77
8	13	2	20	63	89	8	13	2	20	63	89
7	14	2	19	56	72	7	14	2	19	56	72
6	15	2	18	55	74	6	15	2	18	55	74
5	16	2	17	54	75	5	16	2	17	54	75
4	17	2	16	53	76	4	17	2	16	53	76
3	18	2	15	52	77	3	18	2	15	52	77
2	19	2	14	51	78	2	19	2	14	51	78
1	20	2	13	50	79	1	20	2	13	50	79
0	21	2	12	49	80	0	21	2	12	49	80
1	22	2	11	48	81	1	22	2	11	48	81
0	23	2	10	47	82	0	23	2	10	47	82
1	24	2	9	46	83	1	24	2	9	46	83
0	25	2	8	45	84	0	25	2	8	45	84
1	26	2	7	44	85	1	26	2	7	44	85
0	27	2	6	43	86	0	27	2	6	43	86
1	28	2	5	42	87	1	28	2	5	42	87
0	29	2	4	41	88	0	29	2	4	41	88
1	30	2	3	40	89	1	30	2	3	40	89
0	31	2	2	39	90	0	31	2	2	39	90
1	32	2	1	38	91	1	32	2	1	38	91
0	33	2	0	37	92	0	33	2	0	37	92
1	34	2	-	36	93	1	34	2	-	36	93
0	35	2	-	35	94	0	35	2	-	35	94
1	36	2	-	34	95	1	36	2	-	34	95
0	37	2	-	33	96	0	37	2	-	33	96
1	38	2	-	32	97	1	38	2	-	32	97
0	39	2	-	31	98	0	39	2	-	31	98
1	40	2	-	30	99	1	40	2	-	30	99
0	41	2	-	29	100	0	41	2	-	29	100
1	42	2	-	28	101	1	42	2	-	28	101
0	43	2	-	27	102	0	43	2	-	27	102
1	44	2	-	26	103	1	44	2	-	26	103
0	45	2	-	25	104	0	45	2	-	25	104
1	46	2	-	24	105	1	46	2	-	24	105
0	47	2	-	23	106	0	47	2	-	23	106
1	48	2	-	22	107	1	48	2	-	22	107

POSTCARD

London's Vinous Style

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service

LONDON — For London's wine crowd the week began Monday with a tasting at the Groucho ("I wouldn't want to belong to any club that would accept me as a member") Club in Soho. It ended Friday at the opening of Sir Terence Conran's long-awaited oyster and wine bar, Bibendum, in South Kensington. It was a busy five days, but this is a vibrant wine city.

Tastings, judgings and auctions are almost daily occurrences, with new restaurants and wine bars now opening faster than many people can count. The London telephone directory lists more than a thousand wine bars, including ones with such un-British names as the Split-deak and Philoakville.

The Groucho Club is an eating and social club created a few years ago by young Londoners bored by or excluded from some of the West End's loftier bastions of privilege. Bibendum is a combination restaurant, oyster bar, wine bar and furniture store (Conran's) in one of the city's trendiest quarters. (For trivia fans, Bibendum, derived from the Latin verb *biber*, meaning to drink, is the name of the roly-poly Michelin man.)

Well before the Norman Conquest, according to the Company of Vintners, the ancient but still vital guild of the wine trade, French vessels from Bordeaux and La Rochelle were carrying wine for England into London. When Eleanor of Aquitaine married Henry II in 1154, she brought him Bordeaux as part of her dowry, and it remained in English hands for 300 years. The English still have a proprietary feeling about claret, they practically invented port, and were the first true believers in sherry.

The modern London wine bar is an English invention that reflects not only the country's traditional values, but its eclectic tastes and its serious approach to the subject. A Paris wine bar's proprietor is probably of the working class and his clients are mostly working men who dash in for a little glass of Beaujolais, down it and run. A London wine bar may well be run by a university man who wants to discuss his wine as much as he wants to sell them.

Inevitably, the best wine bars turn into — or start out as — res-

taurants. That is as it should be. Sitting on a bar stool sipping white wine makes little sense; wine is meant to go with food. Many wine bars serve food, if only at the counter, following the precedent set by their less fashionable neighbors, the 15,000 or so pubs of Britain. Most wine bars go further.

Corney & Barrow, next to the Mansion House underground station in the City, is a small, elegant restaurant with an attached wine shop. It is an offshoot of Corney & Barrow, a well-known wine importing company founded in 1780. It decided to get into the wine bar business as a way to improve its sales. Corney & Barrow is a good place to find little-known Bordeaux wines at excellent prices.

SELLING wine in restaurants has another advantage. While it is illegal to sell wine or spirits in a pub here between 3 and 5 P.M., the law, which had been on the books since 1915, was amended in April to allow restaurants to continue to serve wine to customers having a late lunch or lingering over an earlier one. A bill now in Parliament would lift the *afternoon sales* restriction altogether. Its advocates predict that it will pass next year.

The proliferation of restaurants and wine bars in central London has forced restaurants to cook up innovative ways to sell wine. But Joseph Berkman, an importer who owns *Aut Jardin des Gourmets* in Greek Street in Soho, has a foolproof system: selling great old and rare wines at fair prices. His list includes more than a dozen 1966 Bordeaux, starting at the equivalent of about \$30 (about \$55) for a good *Saint-Emilion*, *Château Grand-Lamarellaz-Pigeac*, 1961, and seven 1958s.

L'Escargot, in Greek Street, has one of the most original wine lists in London. Wines are listed by style and the range is original. The chardonnays, for example, come from the Italian Tirol, South Australia, New Zealand, Burgundy and the Edme Valley in California. The 18 cabernets include the Mondavi 1978 private reserve, about \$40, an Israeli wine from Galilee and a good selection of French wines.

Wine prices at L'Escargot begin at about \$8, and are among the more reasonable in London's good restaurants.

Gerald Marzorati *UINCY, France — No one goes to the Vallée du Giffre. In the Michelin guide to the French Alps, it is mentioned only in passing, a place to get around or quickly through. There are no curiosities in its tiny villages, and its mountains — its jagged, hulking mountains — offer few gentle slopes for *le ski moderne*. It is one of those parts of the region known as the Haute-Savoie that time has left to the Savoyard peasants; and that, I was told more than once in Paris, was reason enough to stay away. The Savoyards are closed, backward. I should understand: They keep cows and keep to themselves.*

*J*ohn Berger moved to the Giffre River Valley 14 years ago, and I was on my way to visit him. Berger, an Englishman, was a major figure on the European cultural scene in 1973, when he abandoned city life — he had been living in Geneva — and settled in the cluster of villages called Miesussy (population 1,800). An art critic, a novelist, an essayist of surprising range and a blossoming screenwriter, Berger in the early 1970s was at the height of his influence and prestige.

"Ways of Seeing," a New Left excursion through art history, that he narrated on BBC television, made him something of a celebrity; the book version, published in 1972, was a smash. Berger's fourth novel, "G," published the same year, won the Booker Prize, the most prestigious literary award in Britain.

To younger English-speaking intellectuals, in that period of the 1970s, Berger was a kind of seer. He was outspoken, passionate, long-haired, good-looking, hip. He was at the very center of things.

And then he was gone, to live in a remote village high in the Alps. Many of his most avid readers took it personally. How did living among Alpine peasants square with his politics? Peasants were traditional, resistant to change, reactionary — everything a radical like Berger would oppose.

To judge from the two volumes of stories interspersed with poems that he's written since his move to the Alps, Berger, now 61, has seen it differently. He has managed to shape stories that have the feel of the true; and as a result, perhaps for the first time in contemporary Western literature, we glimpse peasants as they are.

The first book, "Pig Heaven," published in the United States by Pantheon in 1979, is concerned chiefly with the way a peasant envisions his world and gets things done. This was followed last spring by a second collection, "Once in Europe," five romantic peasant tales about love and the hurt of it and sometimes its power to redeem.

"Now certain things about their lives I could imagine as a writer: the city's impact,



John Berger "wanted to tell the peasants' story before they were gone."

According to a note at the beginning of "Once in Europe," Berger plans to write a third book about the peasants, having to do with their migration to the cities. The three books are to stand as a trilogy. "Into their Labour."

Not surprisingly, the books have baffled many of those once "into Berger." But in recent years, they've developed a cult following in literary circles.

The afternoon had all but faded when my train pulled into Annemasse, but there was enough light to see Berger standing on the platform. He took my bag in one hand, guided me to his dwarfish Citroën 2CV, and we were off to the village of Quincy. I asked Berger, a little sooner than I had planned to, how he'd discovered this area, why he'd settled here.

"Well, that's a storytelling problem, isn't it? Well, after living here this long, it's as if it was destiny of sorts."

Although he was born there, London made Berger restless. "I never felt really at home in England." And so he moved first to Paris, then to Geneva. And it was in Geneva, in 1973, while working on a book project with the photographer Jean Mohr, that his life took a decisive turn. "The book was to be about the workers who had migrated from Turkey, Portugal, North Africa to work in the industrialized areas of Europe," he said. "And working on this book" — "The Seventh Man," published in 1975 — "and meeting these men, I began to understand that the majority of them were peasants."

Over a supper of fresh tomatoes from Beverly's garden, locally smoked ham, and several bottles of Beaujolais, Berger explained to me that in the village, money plays almost no role. "The best way to get to know peasants is not by talking but by doing things, working together. To a peasant, when an outsider wants to come to talk, he usually wants to take something, exploit him. And don't kid yourself: A peasant is well aware of what you think, well aware that you, or someone like you, think him coarse and stupid."

"OK, now the peasants here are aware that I am a stranger to them in some way. They are Catholics, I am not. I have chosen

to live here, they have not. But if you are, as I was, prepared to get dirty with them, clean stables and work the fields and so on — and do these things ludicrously badly, so that they are master and you the idiot — if I took 10 years and £195 million (about \$350 million) to build the award-winning structure, designed by Richard Rogers, in the heart of The City, London's financial district. The decision to redesign followed a poll commissioned by Lloyd's that found three quarters of the employees at the new headquarters thought its working environment was worse than in their old building. Paul Miller, Lloyd's chairman, said "77 percent of brokers and 65 percent of underwriters think the building can be fixed to suit their business needs." He could not say how much the modifications would cost. Miller defended Rogers, who also co-designed the Pompidou Center in Paris, as a genius. Rogers was unavailable for comment about the decision to redesign the building, which last month won a Civic Trust award and the Financial Times Architecture at Work Award for 1987.

"They understand my being a writer because they understand that it is hard work, which they appreciate. Work is how one makes sense of one's life, makes sense of one's place in nature. A peasant knows that to do anything well takes time and skill — whether you are writing a story or telling a tale."

He writes, when he is not busy with farm work, in the morning, and then for, sometimes five hours and always in longhand. The writing comes slowly. "It's a matter of rewriting and rewriting. If I'm writing a story, I may rewrite a page 10, 12 times."

Had he planned to write a novel, but it didn't work? "The classic novel, in essence, is a book about choices, and then the consequences of the choices made. Now in peasant life, the choices are extremely limited. Where to live, who to marry, how to survive, and so on. There is limited range, these choices are pretty much made for you. The choices a peasant actually makes are largely ones he is forced to make — choices of reaction. Something happens suddenly, you're up against it, what do you do?"

*"I don't want you to get the idea that this life is romantic. You cannot imagine the fatigue and the hardening. No one would wish that traditional peasant life continue exactly as it is. One would wish it to change. But *change how?* Is the answer simply progress? Does anyone still believe progress solves everything, eliminates all problems and contradictions?"*

And when the peasants have moved to the city, and the trilogy is complete — when Berger presumably has learned to write about the peasant experience as he set out to do nearly 15 years ago, what then? Will he return to the city? "Well, I get back to the city fairly regularly — to Paris mostly, where I lecture and then see a movie, friends. But I have become so attached, you see, I feel as if I belong here, if I belong anywhere. And I don't miss the city, certainly not the social life. I mean, for fun in the city, people get together at a party and swap opinions. Opinions. Here, when people relax, get together, they drink, play cards and sing — sit in a room and sing. And of course, they tell stories."

Gerald Marzorati is a senior editor of Harper's Magazine. This is excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times Magazine.

PEOPLE

Lloyd's to Redesign Its New London Building

Lloyd's, the world's biggest insurance market, has decided to redesign its London headquarters, after a flood of complaints about working conditions in the building. It took 10 years and £195 million (about \$350 million) to build the award-winning structure, designed by Richard Rogers, in the heart of The City, London's financial district.

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The American soprano Jessye Norman appeared at the Paris residence of U.S. Ambassador Joe M. Rodgers for a fund-raising reception. For the U.S. Girl Scouts. Norman left the music-making to a piano and string trio from L'Ensemble des Deux Mondes, a French-American orchestra, although she did him along when the Girl Scouts sang "Girl Scouts Together" at her request.

Writing and Living the Peasant Life

By Gerald Marzorati

UINCY, France — No one goes to the Vallée du Giffre. In the Michelin guide to the French Alps, it is mentioned only in passing, a place to get around or quickly through. There are no curiosities in its tiny villages, and its mountains — its jagged, hulking mountains — offer few gentle slopes for *le ski moderne*. It is one of those parts of the region known as the Haute-Savoie that time has left to the Savoyard peasants; and that, I was told more than once in Paris, was reason enough to stay away. The Savoyards are closed, backward. I should understand: They keep cows and keep to themselves.

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